The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,632.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" " including postage..... " 36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander George Betts, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
" Carwar	31	" Negapatam	8
	Sept.	" Pondicherry	10
" Mangalore	1	" Madras	13
" Coconada	2	" Coconada	15
" Calicut	2	" Vizagapatam	16
" Beypore	2	" Bimlipatam	16
" Cochin	3	" Coringa	17
" Tuticorin	4	" False Point	19
" Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

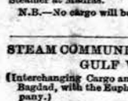
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Ommaney, will be despatched on the 3rd September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	23
" Kurrachee	7	" Fao	25
" Gwadur	8	" Bushire	25
" Muscat	11	" Linga	27
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Bunder Abbas	29
			Oct.
" Linga	14	" Muscat	1
" Bushire	17	" Gwadur	3
" Fao	18	" Kurrachee	5
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 12th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....Capt. Dodero..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA.....Capt. ..... 2,00 Tons
PERSIA.....Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA.....Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£7
" Suez	38	24		9
Port Said	38	24	Inclusive of Wines.	9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		13
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET & FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most of other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 41	£ 24	£ 8
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 709 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d ; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d. ; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

THE SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London :—Lebeau & Co., 9, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class 450 ; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Ralfsborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STRARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Mat.
1 " White Cambrics.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND
SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period so far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Modow Street, Fort.

PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—This little Press stands in the small space of 11 by 8 inches ; it is capable of printing a page 7 by 6 inches, and yet is so easily that it may be used upon a parlour table : a type-chest accompanies it, containing about 2,500 types neatly arranged in three drawers, with apparatus complete ; a fourth drawer contains the furniture, inking table s, &c., consisting of two galley chases of sizes, regist, side and foot sticks, quoins, &c., composing stick, bodkin, forceps, mallet, shooting stick, planer, brush, and a small supply of printing paper. Complete..... Rs. 125

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guard styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation ; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8½ by 6 inches .....Rs. 15
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 9½ inches 25
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COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

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DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

THE Instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by makers whose names are a guarantee for their excellence.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns :—

Theodolites.	Pocket Rules.
Dumpy Levels.	Parallel Rules.
Draining Levels.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.
Clinometers.	Drawing Boards.
Levelling Staves.	T Squares.
Prismatic Compasses.	Set Squares.
Pocket Sextants.	Straight-edges.
Optical Squares.	French Curves.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.	Railway Curves.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.	Mapping & Lithographic Pens.
Pentagraphs.	Colours and Brushes.
Pillar Compasses.	Palettes and Saucers.
Napier Compasses.	Stencil Plates.
Proportional Compasses.	Levelling and Field Books.
Architects' Scales.	Drawing Papers.
Plotting Scales.	Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Reduc ng Scales.	Mounted Drawing Paper.
Protractors.	Section Paper, &c.

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland per lb	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb	1 12	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lbs. in sealed tins, per lb	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS
Of the following choice Musters,

BABINGTON ;	HAVANNAH ;
LEISURE HOUR ;	OFFICE ;

Specially selected and packed for and on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES ;
EYE GLASSES, PROTECTORS AND SHADES.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND
INSTRUMENTS,
Of the most approved and modern construction,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHER
LEADING MAKERS.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for LOADING BARGES at Elephants and Hog Island, and DISCHARGING the same at the Bunders, during the ensuing fair season. Draft Forms of Contract may be seen at my Office, where Tenders are to be lodged on or before the 6th proximo.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer, Government Reclamation Works.
Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 29th August 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 30th July.
" BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 7th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. AUSTRALIA, from Southampton, 16th July.
" SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 27th July.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th August 1870.

NOTICE.—CLOSING of COLABA CEMETERY.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Christian Burial-ground at Colaba is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and I hereby give Notice, that on and after 1st NOVEMBER 1870, it will NOT BE LAWFUL to BURY any CORPSE within the said CHRISTIAN BURIAL-GROUND. Whoever on and after 1st November 1870 shall bury any Corpse within the said Christian Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II of 1865, will be liable to a fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Station on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those Stations on either line where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together and the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through

The Classifications of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

Chintz Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Cloths, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Garlic, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Wool manufactured—Third Class.

Cotton, Kuthwar (foreign made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jaggery, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable), Wool—Second Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish (fresh) can only be passed by Passenger Train only.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

THE AUCTION SALE of the FORAS LAND at Worlee, or Breach Candy, advertised by the Royal Bank of India (in Liquidation), to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY next, the 6th day of September, proximo.

SUDANUND BALCRISTNA,
Bombay, 30th August 1870. Manager to the Liquidators.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch.....Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch ...Rs. 4 8
THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch .....Rs. 5 0
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch...Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch, Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch, Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch ..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch..... Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool.....	9	8
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt.....	7	0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts.....	60	0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18	0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 30 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 29th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 15th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE P. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per Share, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 1st of September, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the last Ordinary General Meeting :—

"That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof :—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the Transfer or Transmission of each Share such sum of money not exceeding Three Rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Book will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 3rd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting) Beypore, Calicut, Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents .....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.
" Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the above-named Petitioners, Liquidators of the above-named Company, on THIS DAY presented unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.
The 17th day of June 1870.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 16th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of two thousand gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, and one thousand gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as require', will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September next.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Actiog Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 29th August 1870.

THE following is a LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have been accumulated at the Byculla Club :—

C lon-l David Brown	Major F Mackeron (2)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	575
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	9 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	124
64,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,250	2,000	2,0**	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,925
4,000	1,000	1,4**	Nil	Fort Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	900
60	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
300	150	50	...	Do. New	93
300	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,981
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,490
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit's	905
900	2,500	all	60 p.a	Oriental	1,800
600	2,500	2,30*	...	Royal	1,800

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,250	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	100ds	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60ds	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	4,000	200ds	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	375ds	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	80 ds	Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	800ds	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	2,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000xd.
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
300	5,000	all	240 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
1,000	5,000	2,000	200 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	300	Prince of Wales Press	2,620
250	2,000	250	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,200
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	0.5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 43.10.3		do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Baroach Trading Corporation	775
4,000	50	all	8ps.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	30
500	4,000	300	21 ps.	Rreacher Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
	5	19		Do. China
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
				East India Banking
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	695
	2,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal	15
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	350
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	101 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113½
Five percent	106½
Four percent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1926-27	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 27th August, compared with the statement issued on the 20th August :—

Liabilities.	20th August.	27th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	42,91,381	49,50,834
Deposits at Head Office	1,50,16,461	1,60,14,261
Deposits at Branches	19,32,388	20,98,927
Bank Post Bills outstanding	49,689	49,000
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	10,55,498	11,64,393
Rs	2,96,90,426	3,06,94,515
Assets.		
Government Securities	41,54,656	39,07,311
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,82,570	5,04,920
Credit Accounts ... do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	28,91,683	29,32,144
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	45,36,910	48,40,995
Dead Stock	4,81,346	
Less written off	40,000	
	4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps	6,358	6,962
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	15,76,872	16,64,332
Overdrafts	2,557	2,746
Govt. Reserve, Cash	2,91,384	2,50,534
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	87,56,062	98,44,233
Do. do. at Branches	45,06,278	45,95,789
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	20,41,818	14,83,470
Rs.	2,96,90,426	3,06,94,515

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 23rd August, 1870.

Liabilities.			
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		15,79,704	12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 88,40,156	15 8	2,16,61,520 7 7
Do. at Branches	1,28,21,363	7 11	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		2,67,87,773	14 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		10,57,767	4 5
Sundries		8,65,564	11 4
Total Rs.		7,39,45,271	1 11
Assets.			
Government Securities		92,01,880	10 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		50,85,880	10 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		47,86,988	15 11
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,43,48,214	1 1
Dead Stock		11,36,735	13 0
Stamps		13,389	9 0
Balances with other Banks		7,22,615	5 5
Sundries		2,26,883	15 6
		3,55,22,499	0 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs.	1,63,56,080	2 2	3,84,22,772 1 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs.	2,20,66,691	15 7	
Total Rs.		7,39,45,271	1 11

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results :—

Liabilities.			
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O. Rs.	14,59,046	3 8	increase
,, at Branches	597,392	7 0	decrease
Other Deposits	441,687	13 11	decrease
Bank Post Bills	63,348	9 5	increase
Assets.			
Government Securities Rs.	181,252	8 0	increase
Loans on Govt. Securities	19,617	8 0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do	217,419	4 8	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	522,033	6 4	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	25,03,252	3 8	increase
Do at Branches	588,813	0 3	decrease

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 27th August.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	.737 in.
Temperature of the Air	79·4 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8 ,,
Dew Point	73·0 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·841 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0)	3·5 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ a.m.) on following day	84·4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75·0 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, SE, SSW, WNW, NW, WNW	
Movement in 24 hours	191 miles.
	In. Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	2 66
Registered between 1st January and 21st August	51 78
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 28th Aug.	53 78

CALCUTTA.—25TH AUGUST 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, many lots, at Rs. 97-6, 97-2, and 97-4, or 3-0 to 2-12 discount for cash.

In shares—

National Bank shares, 4 to 5 batches at Rs. 125.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 165.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 297½.—*Englishman.*

SINGAPORE.—12TH AUG. 1870.

Gambier	$3·02½
Black Pepper	8·30
White Pepper	11·90
Sago Flour	2·37½
Pearl Sago	2·95
Tin	30·75
40's Mule Twist	124
8½ lb. Shirtings	2·70 to 2·75
7 do do	2·30 to 2·35
5 do T. Cloths	1·45
6 do do	1·75 to 1·75
7 do do	1·92½ to 1·97½

Freight to London, £2 5s. to £2 15s

Benares Opium, new..... $475

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—

Bank bills, 6 months' sight, 4/3½

Credit bills, 6 months' sight, 4/4

Private bills, 6 months' sight, 4 to 4/4¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Mackeller, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Harrison, Captain, 44th Regiment, on duty, from Dugshie.

Shoubridge, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Morar, Gwalior.

Adam, Captain and Adjutant, 22nd Regiment, on leave, from Malligaum.

Wakefield, Surgeon, Medical Dept., on sick leave, from Bhooj.

Preston, Captain, 45th Regiment, on sick leave, from Hingoolie.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Cody, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Dhond.

Moore, Ensign, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Hawkes, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th August, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

25th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. Poole, officiating Adjutant, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Captain Withers, who vacates on promotion.

Ensign O. M. Creagh, 25th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 21st N. I., to officiate as Wing Subaltern.

Major M. Boyd, Wing Officer, 11th Regiment N I, to officiate as second in Command, and Lieutenant A French, Quarter Master, Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th June to the 12th August 1870, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Captain and Brevet Major W H Newport, Staff Corps, 5th August 1870.

Major F Swanson, Royal Artillery, 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, 19th August 1870.

Major O V Tanner, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

The following orders are confirmed :—

22d Regiment N I.—Regimental order, dated 4th August 1870, directing Lieut-Colonel E L Scott, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major E N Marsh, officiating Wing Officer, as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Muter, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

19th Regiment N I.—Regimental order, dated 15th August 1870, directing Lieut-Colonel Price, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Captain W Jacob, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Capt. R J LeF Trench, Quarter Master to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Colonel Green, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Captain F Gooch, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

15th Hussars.—Lieutenant T Davidson, from 1st to 30th September 1870, on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Quin, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon T Pentfield, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Cois bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ... Steamers		£3 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Zuleika	Thompson	Rangoon, June 15.
	Comets	Bernard	Rangoon, July 2.
	Byzantine	Candelle	Marseilles, August 2.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Anne Fleming, Mcpherson, to Java.

Ship Greyhound, ——— to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship St. Bernard, to Calcutta.

Ship Stag, to Mauritius.

Barque Dumont Durville, to Zanzibar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Penang (s)	McKerdy	Camorta, August 16.
	Arcturus (s)	Lee	Liverpool, July 21.
	Bellona (s)	Wilkinson	Liverpool, June 30.
	Cannanore	Patrovillean	Bombay, August 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
24	Candia (s)	Greaves	Suez.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

370	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1001	Norah Greame, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
945	Anne Millicent, Peck—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
568	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Perana, England	June 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Brarmar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellit	June 30
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowsley—Coupland & Co.	July 9
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1239	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23

FROM LONDON.

1257	Jamestjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Reskin	May 19
1377	Balkanah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1335	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Scaforth, Jeffery	June 13
567	Fluellin, Simpson	June 18
979	Barbara Phillips	June 24
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
999	Sophia Joskim, Singer	July 11
1161	Hawarden Castle, Jones	July 21

FROM HULL.

	Quccnsbury, Torrance	May 20

FROM NEWPORT.

	Corings, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Freith	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22
891	Carnajah, Cleaver	June 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

588	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15
1609	Kingsbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 22
694	Myaram Illam, Glen	June 27
1300	Ticonderoga, Hajee Mahomed Seedick	July 5
1113	Ireshope, Ramsey—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 10
1098	Horsa	Aug. 3
1119	Lord Clyde	Aug. 25

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25
675	Dunloe	June 13
980	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
1098	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilatiee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1
	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1469	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Vents & Lucins	July 27

FROM RANGOON.

474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 2
848	Anne	May 13
904	Zuleika, Thomson—Wallace & Co.	June 17
479	Comete, Bernard	June 28
664	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15
737	Oriental, Wyatt—Felly & Co.	July 8
506	Amicus, Dobell—W. Nicol & Co.	July 13
1127	Rescue, Messervey	July 21
851	Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick	July 29
1116	Tivoli, Loutit	

FROM BANGKOK.

	Faize Allum,	Apr. 27

FROM HONGKONG.

525	Attcvide, Kindred,	July 13

RS. 500 NOTE LOST!!!—C No. 55 50,701, issued from Oriental Bank this day, and endorsed W. McCARTHY. The Police have the case in hand. Apply to Superintendent MILLS, Byculla Division. 29th August 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUTLER—August 29th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Dr. E. Butler, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

IRVINE—August 19th, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of W. H. Irvine, of a daughter, still-born.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—August 24th, at the Grove, Mowbray Road, Madras, the wife of J. S. Roberts, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MACNAGHTEN—August 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a son, still-born.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

IN compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. These telegrams being the joint property in Bombay of the two local papers, it has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered at places within a reasonable distance.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

THE telegrams, received late on Sunday night, confirm the view which we took earlier on the day of the probable course of the military operations in France. Those, now before us, are still more explicit. In Paris, on Sunday, they were becoming alive to the fact that the German army, which *seemed* to threaten them, had turned northwards towards Vouziers and Rhetel after reducing the earthen ramparts of Vitry le Francais. We must remember that the information respecting the Germans which reaches Paris, refers as a rule to the flanks or the foremost advance of their columns, and that consequently the bulk of the army is in movement on the space from those flanks inward. Remembering that the object of the Germans is to force the defending army to a battle, we may be certain that the direction taken by that defending army is a sure indication of the direction followed by the assailants. Hence when the Emperor moved to Rheims the movement, well considered by the student, indicated either an intention to watch for the chance of attacking the assailants in flank, or a fixed intention to make one effort for the rescue of Bazaine—the latter being the more probable. When the French army quitted its otherwise advantageous post about Rheims and the bridge of Epernay, we felt sure that they had moved towards the Belgian frontier, making a wide detour to conceal the march as long as possible and to save inner flank from interruption. As it is improbable that the bulk of the German army never passed Bar-le-Duc, from that point they would be in a position to move smartly northward between the Meuse and Marne. Seeing that the French army had taken the road through Vouziers upon Stenay, it would be the object of the Crown Prince to move as far to the westward as prudence and a due regard to his connection with the other army would permit. Two or three marches would take his columns beyond the road from Chalons to Verdun. Two more would place them in the very heart of the Argonne, or land him on the Meuse below Verdun. His front would be north-east between Varennes, Vouziers and Rhetel; between the Emperor and the direct road to Paris. Having gone so far from the railways he would have in a great degree to live on the country. Meanwhile the army on the Moselle, reinforced and well-supported, has not been inactive. We must assume that an adequate force watches Bazaine, and that there are plenty of troops for other operations; since we have been told that parties were out as far as Varennes and about Verdun, and we learnt yesterday that Thionville, a short march from Metz, has been invested. These statements imply that a considerable force had gone north of Thionville; and we are not astonished to hear of fighting near Stenay, a small fortress on the Meuse. The fighting was probably an action between the Germans from the Moselle and the leading soldiers of Macmahon's army coming from the east and north.

If these estimates are correct, it follows that Macmahon was between the two armies of Germans; and that he would have to fight, half-face towards Paris, or retreat upon Mézières and try to regain communication with Laon and Soissons.

ACCORDING to the statement supplied by the *Standard* correspondent, the Imperial army at the end of July, already posted between Strasbourg and Thionville, St. Avold and Bitche, consisted of five corps and the Garde. Reckoning the Garde battalions at a strength of 1,000, the Line battalions at a strength of 700, and the Cavalry at a strength of 600 per regiment, we have a force of

Infantry (Garde)		24,000.
Infantry (Line)		184,800.
Cavalry	{ Garde, 3,600 } Line, 16,200 }	19,800.
	Total	228,600.

Guns 224.

If the VI Corps came up, as no doubt it did, since the *average* strength per corps, according to the *Standard* figures, exceeds 40,000, we may infer that at least 30,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 48 guns were added to the total, which would then be 260,000 men and 272 guns. This force appears to have been distributed over a wide surface, and not to have been concentrated until *after* the German advance on the 6th of August. The telegrams up to the 7th of August, which we published yesterday, furnish ground for the inference that the Emperor allowed himself to be surprised. The corps of Macmahon and de Failly, which together amounted to more than 70,000 men, were shoved off the line by the simultaneous operations on the 6th, and the rapid movement of the left of Prince Charles's army; while the Garde and probably the Third Corps (then Bazaine's) were not in the action near St. Avold. The Emperor was at Metz. This left only Frossard and Ladmirault to contend against the bulk of the German army on the Sarre. The concentration of the French army was thus effected at Metz after the 6th of August in the presence of the enemy.

Once more there is trouble in the State of Muscat. It is now some months since Syed Toorkee sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf or the Mekran coast. His object was, no doubt, to take advantage of any chance that occurred which would enable him to attempt the overthrow of Azan-bin-Ghes. We may even go so far as to imagine that he would seek to bring about a state of things favourable to himself, and plot the overthrow of his rival. Authentic information, just received, confirms this view. Syed Toorkee has for some time been in Muscat, and ought now to be engaged in fighting for the seat of power. He seems to have succeeded in obtaining the support of the Zanzibar Sultan, for a man of war, belonging to that mighty potentate, arrived at Bunder Abbas early in August, and brought sinews of war, in the shape of bills to a considerable amount, intended for Syed Toorkee. But the preliminary steps in the enterprise had already been taken, for at this time a small fleet had borne a number of Persians and Beloochees to Soor, south-east of Muscat, and these gentry on landing were joined by a part of the Jalaan tribes. As late as the 19th of August Toorkee was at Kohi Mubarik waiting for a wind to waft Cæsar and his fortunes across the Gulf of Oman; on the 20th, the wind came, and the adventurer in search of a throne sailed for Soor. We are not informed when he landed, but it is reasonable to suppose, as there was nothing to oppose him, that he landed a few days after he set sail.

So far as we are informed, and the in-

formation is of the best, the conjuncture of circumstances was very unfavourable to Azan. For news had reached Muscat that the Naeem tribe had risen and seized hold of the passes near Beyramee, and at the moment Syud Toorkee was beating out of port on his way to Soor, Azan was preparing a force intended to chastise the tribe which had broken out near Beyramee. He seems to have taken this resolve, although it was known in Muscat that the Toorkee party were strongly posted near Soor. To increase his embarrassments, it was reported that there was discontent in the powerful Al Saad tribes; and, if he had known it, the serious danger, a few days later, arising from the presence of his rival on the shore of his State. We do not know whether he started towards Beyramee, but if he did, his deputy, Sheikh Sala, it was assumed, would have to encounter the hostile force at Soor.

A very pretty quarrel as it stands, or looks, and one that will try the mettle of the soldier in possession and the gentleman who wants to be in possession. Those courteous pirates in Asseerghur will be sorry that fate has prevented them from taking part in the hubbub. So far as British action is concerned it will depend on circumstances. Should the maritime truce be infringed, of course, the Resident will interfere. If not, we suppose, not.

ON the 25th instant there was to be a great dinner at Government House, Simla, in Sir Donald McLeod's honour.

COLONEL MALLESON is improving steadily, and there is every probability now of his not being obliged to go home.

ABOUT eighty natives have enrolled their names in Calcutta for service as Volunteers if the Government consents.

IT is stated that four of the 12-ton Woolwich guns lately sent out from England for the Hooghly defences are about to be despatched from Fort William to Aden.

CAPTAIN H. W. SHOUBRIDGE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY has conferred on Doctor H. DeVecchj, of Mysore, the honour of Knighthood of the Crown of Italy, for his valuable services in agriculture and sericulture.

THE retirement of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign E. Nue, of the P. W. Department, notified in G. O. No. 564, of 23rd inst., is to have effect from the 31st August, 1870, and with permission to reside in England.

THE following telegram is from the Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, (dated August 22nd)—"Rain fell heavily in Cuttack last week, also at Pooree. Reports from mofussil show decidedly improved prospects of crops. Cuttack market easier."

THE following appears in a recent issue of the New York *Sun*, after the "Married" notices :—

"DIVORCED.

"HEINEMAN.—In this city, on Monday, May 23, 1870, by Judge Albert Cardozo, Sophie Heineman from Herz Heineman.

"HEINZE.—In this city, on Tuesday, May 10, 1870, by Judge Albert Cardozo, Louise Heinze from William Heinze."

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that the court martial lately held upon Captain Percy Smith, officiating Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, has resulted in an acquittal of that officer. "The charge on which he was tried—the misappropriation and sale of a watch—was so surprising and incredible that the "Pioneer" "can only wonder that the finding was not a 'honourable acquittal.'"

THE WAHABEE CASE.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 29TH AUGUST.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN delivered judgment today in the Wahabee case, refusing the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Anstey then applied for a writ of *main prise*. The Judge will give an answer to this application on Thursday.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

By Indian Telegraph.

SHANGHAI, 28TH JULY.

THE French Chargé d' Affaires, Count Rochechouart, has arrived at Tientsin.

His first demand seems to have been that certain native Christian converts who were known to be imprisoned in the city should be liberated, which was at once complied with. The Count next demanded that Tsengkwofan, the Viceroy, should visit him on board the Flamme within a given time, which was done with remarkable punctuality. Finally M. Rochechouart demanded the *heads of* the Chefu, the Chehsien and Chenkwojin, three of the chief Mandarins at Tientsin, should by a certain time be brought to him. Tsenkwofan was willing to deliver up the heads of the Chefu and Chehsien, but refused to allow Chenkwojin, who is the Viceroy's Lieutenant General, to suffer.

The alternative in each case was the bombardment of the city.

When the mail left it was not known whether the Viceroy would persist in his refusal to deliver up the heads of Chenkwojin or whether Rochechouart would persevere in carrying out his demand.

An unexplained point is whether this action of Rochechouart is the result of telegraphic instructions from France or of a consultation with the Admirals at Chefoo.

The imprisoned natives when released presented a ghastly spectacle, their ears squeezed to pieces between slips of bamboo, their eyelashes cut off, their knees dislocated, and their whole bodies bore evidence of the cruelties practised upon them to extort confessions.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

SHANGHAI, 4TH AUGUST.

The Foreign Officials are awaiting instructions from Europe with reference to the further action to be taken. In the meantime much evidence is being collected.

No decisive steps have yet been taken for bringing the perpetrators of the massacre to justice.

Mr. Wade, the British Minister, has visited Tientsin.

It is reported that Tsengkwofan has written a letter to Chunghow expressing in the strongest manner his belief in the innocence of the missionaries, and that the magistr

alliance, and again proposed later, would have had the effect of causing our three months' alliance with Italy to expire without our having profited by it is well known to your Excellency, as is also the fact that France, in the further agreements relative to Custozza, was busied in prejudicing our situation, and if possible bringing about our defeat. The patriotic affliction of the Minister Rouher furnishes a comment upon the further course of events. Since that time France has not ceased leading us into temptation by offers at the cost of Germany and Belgium. I had never any doubt as to the impossibility of acceding to any such offers, but I considered it useful in the interests of peace to permit the French statesmen to hold these illusions peculiar to them so long as it should be possible so to do without giving even a verbal assent to their propositions. I imagined that the annihilation of the French hopes would no longer the preservation of peace, the maintenance of which was in the interest both of Germany and Europe. I was not of the opinion of those politicians who considered it unadvisable to shun by all the means in one's power a war with France on the ground that such a war was in any case unavoidable. No one can so surely foresee the designs of Divine Providence, and I look upon even a victorious war as an evil in itself which the statesmanship of a country must strive to spare its people.

"I could not in my calculations leave out the possibility that, in the constitution and policy of France, changes might arise which would relieve the two great neighbouring peoples from the necessity of war—a hope which was favoured by each postponement of the rupture. For these reasons I was silent about the propositions made, and delayed the negotiations about them, without ever on my side giving a promise. After the negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands fell, as is well known, to the ground, extended proposals were again addressed to me by France, including in their purport Belgium and South Germany. At this conjuncture comes the communication of the Benedetti manuscript. That the French Ambassador without the assent of his Sovereign, and on his own responsibility, drew up these propositions, handed them to me, and negotiated them, modifying them in certain places as I advised, is as unlikely as was the statement on another occasion that the Emperor Napoleon had not agreed to the demand for our surrendering Mayence, which was officially made to me in August, 1866, by the French Ambassador under threat of war in case of our refusal. The different phases of French bad feeling and lust for war which we have gone through from 1866 to 1869 coincided with tolerable exactness with the willingness or unwillingness for negotiations which the French agents believed they met with in me. In 1866, at the time when the Belgium railway affair was being prepared, it was intimated to me by a high personage, who was not a stranger to the former negotiation, that in case of a French occupation of Belgium, 'nous trouverions notre Belgique ailleurs.' Similarly, on another occasion, I had been given to understand that in a solution of the Eastern question France would seek its share, not in far-off places, but close upon its boundaries. I am under the impression that it was only the definitive conviction that no enlargement of the frontiers was to be achieved with us that has led the Emperor to the determination to strive to obtain it against us. I have besides reason to believe that, had the publication in question not been made, so soon as our and the French preparations for war were complete, propositions would have been made to us by France jointly, and at the head of a million armed men, to carry out against unarmed Europe the proposals formerly made to us and either before or after the first battle to conclude peace on the basis of the Benedetti proposals, and at the expense of Belgium.

"Concerning the text of these proposals, I remark that the draft in our possession is from beginning to end from the hand of Count Benedetti, and written on the paper of the Imperial French Embassy, and that the Ambassadors here including the representatives of Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Hesse, Italy, Saxony, Turkey, and Wurtemberg, who have seen the original have recognized the handwriting. In Article 1 Count Benedetti, at the very first reading, withdrew the closing passage, placing it in brackets, after I had remarked that it presupposed the interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany, which I, even in private documents, could not allow. Of his own accord he made an unimportant marginal correction in Article 2 in my presence. On the 24th inst. I informed Lord A. Loftus verbally of the existence of the document in question, and on his expressing doubts invited him to a personal inspection of the same. On the 27th of this month he took note of it, and convinced himself that it was in the handwriting of his former French colleague. If the Imperial Cabinet now repudiates attempts for which it has sought since 1864, both by promises and threats, to obtain our co-operation, this is easily to be explained in presence of the political situation.

"Your Excellency will please read this despatch to M. ——, and hand him a copy.

"VON BISMARCK."

THE DUKE DE GRAMMONT'S REPLY TO COUNT BISMARCK.

THE following important despatch addressed by the Duke de Gramont to the French diplomatic agents had not appeared in the English papers when the mail left. We translate it from the latest French papers to hand :—

PARIS, 3RD AUGUST.

SIR,—We know now the development of the telegram addressed by Count Bismarck to the Prussian ambassador at London, announcing to England the pretended secrets which the Federal Chancellor put himself forward as possessing. His despatch adds no essential fact to those which he had advanced. We only find in it some additional improbabilities. These we shall now dispose of. Public opinion has already done justice to affirmations which derive no authority from the audacity with which they are repeated, and we shall consider as definitely shown, notwithstanding all denial, that the Emperor Napoleon has never proposed a treaty to Prussia with the object of obtaining possession of Belgium. That idea belongs to M. de Bismarck. It is one of the expedients of that unscrupulous policy which we hope has now reached its term.

I should have abstained therefore from referring again to assertions the falsity of which is now manifest, if the author of the Prussian despatch, with an absence of tact which I find now for the first time to such a degree in a diplomatic document, had not cited relatives of the Emperor as the bearers of compromising messages and confidences. Whatever may be the repugnance with which I find myself constrained, in following the Prussian Chancellor, to occupy myself in a manner so contrary to my inclinations, I overcome this sentiment, because it is my duty to repudiate the perfidious insinuations which, directed against members of the Imperial family, seek evidently to affect the Emperor himself.

It was at Berlin that M. de Bismarck, taking the initiative in the ideas whose first conception he wishes now to attribute to us, solicited in these terms the French Prince whom he now, disregardful of all *convenances*, seeks to mix up in his controversy :—

"You seek," he said, "an impossible thing. You wish to take the Provinces of the Rhine, which are German. Why not annex Belgium ? where there is a people which has the same origin, the same religion, and which speaks the same language as yourselves. I have already caused that to be said to the Emperor ; if he entered into my views, we should aid him to take Belgium. As to *myself*, if I were the master and were not hindered by the obstinacy (entêtement) of the King, that would be already done."

These words of the Prussian Chancellor have been, so to speak, literally repeated at the Court of France by Count von Goltz. That ambassador made so little a secret of it that the number of witnesses who have heard it is considerable. I shall add that at the time of the *Exposition Universelle* the proposals of Prussia were known also by a high personage, who took a good note of them, and who remembers them still. Besides, it was not a passing idea with M. de Bismarck, but in fact a concerted project on which his ambitious plans depended, and he pursued the execution of it with a perseverance which his numerous excursions to France, whether to Biarritz or elsewhere, sufficiently prove. It fell to the ground, however, before the unalterable will of the Emperor, who always refused to associate himself with a policy unworthy of his loyalty.

I now leave this subject, which I have approached for the last time, with a firm intention never to return to it, and I come to the really new point in the despatch of M. de Bismarck.

"I have reason to believe," says he, "that if the publication of the draft treaty had not taken place France would, after the completion of our mutual armaments, have made an offer to us to put into execution the propositions that she had previously advanced, at a time when we should have been together at the head of a million of well armed soldiers before an unarmed Europe, that is to say, to make peace before or after the first battle on the basis of the proposition of M. Benedetti at the expense of Belgium."

It would never suit the Government of the Emperor to tolerate such an assertion. In the face of Europe the Ministers of His Majesty challenge M. de Bismarck to bring forward any fact whatsoever leading to the suspicion that they have ever manifested, directly or indirectly, by the usual official channel or through secret agents, an intention to unite with Prussia for the purpose of accomplishing with her, in regard to Belgium, the *attentat* already consummated in Hanover.

We have opened no negociation with M. de Bismarck either in regard to Belgium or on any other subject. Far from seeking war, as we have been accused, we have begged Lord Clarendon to induce the Prussian Minister if possible to consent to a reciprocal disarmament—an important mission which Lord Clarendon out of friendship for France and from devotion to the cause of peace consented confidentially to undertake. Here are the terms in which Count Daru in a letter of the 1st February, explained the intentions of the Government to the Marquis de La Valette, our ambassador at London :—

"It is certain that I would not mix myself up in this affair, and would not ask England to do so, if it concerned purely and simply a mere formal and insincere measure, undertaken only for the purpose of furnishing M. de Bismarck with an occasion of once again expressing his refusal. It was a firm, serious, positive step that was meditated.

"The Chief Secretary of State seems to anticipate that M. de Bismarck will experience a first movement of dissatisfaction and ill-humour. That is possible, but not certain. In that case, therefore, it is perhaps well to prepare the ground in order to avoid a negative response at the very commencement.

"I am convinced that reflection and time will lead the Chancellor to take England's proposal into serious consideration ; if from the beginning he has not declined all overtures on the subject, the interest of Prussia and of all Germany will soon speak out loud enough to weaken his resistance. He would not like to rouse up against him the opinion of all his country. What would be his position, indeed, if we took away the only pretext behind which he could take refuge, namely, the armament of France ?

"Count Bismarck replied at first that he could not take upon himself to communicate the suggestions of the British Government to the King, and that he was sufficiently acquainted with his sovereign's *manière de voir* to anticipate his impressions. King William would certainly, he said, see in the step taken by the London Cabinet a proof of a change in the dispositions of England with regard to Prussia ; in fine, the Federal Chancellor declared, 'that it was impossible for Prussia to modify a military system which had entered so deeply into the traditions of the country, which formed one of the bases of her constitution, and which was in no respect abnormal.'"

Count Daru did not stop short on receiving this first response. On the 13th of February he wrote to M. de La Valette :—

"I hope that Lord Clarendon will not consider himself beaten and will not be discouraged. We shall give him very soon an opportunity to return to the charge, if he is willing, and to resume the interrupted conversation with the Federal Chancellor. Our intention is in fact to diminish our contingent ; we should have diminished it considerably if we had obtained a favourable response from the Chancellor of the North German Confederation ; we shall diminish it less since the response is negative ; but, we shall diminish it. The reduction will be I hope by 10,000 men ; that is the figure which I shall propose.

"We shall thus prove by acts, which are always worth more than words, our intentions, our policy. Nine contingents, each reduced by 10,000 men, give a total diminution of 90,000 men. That is already something ; it is a tenth of the existing army ; I regret not to be able to do more. The bill for this reduction will be brought forward shortly, and Lord Clarendon will then be able to judge whether it is *apropos* to represent to M. de Bismarck that the Prussian Government alone in Europe makes no concession to the spirit of peace, and that it thus places itself in a serious position in the midst of European societies, for it gives everybody arms against it, the populations included, who are oppressed by the burden of military charges which it imposes upon them."

Count Bismarck, sharply pressed, thought it necessary to enter into some new explanations with Lord Clarendon.

These explanations such as we know them from a letter of de La Valette, dated 23rd February, were full of reticences. The Chancellor of the Prussian Confederation, departing from his first resolution, had consulted King William in regard to the proposition advanced by England, but His Majesty had declined it. Supported by this refusal, the Chancellor alleged a fear of an eventual alliance of Austria with the Southern States of Germany, and the absurdities about an aggrandizement which France might acquire. But above all he dwelt upon the solicitude which he said the policy of Russia inspired him with, and engaged in this connection in considerations specially affecting the Court of St. Petersburg, which I prefer to pass over silently, being unable to make up my mind to reproduce injurious insinuations.

Such are the conclusions of *non-recevoir* which Count Bismarck opposed to the loyal and conscientious instances renewed repeatedly by Lord Clarendon at the [illegible] of the Emperor.

If then Europe has remained in arms, if a million of men are on the eve of clashing together on the field of battle, it is no longer possible to question that the responsibility of such a state of things belongs to Prussia, for it is she who has repelled all idea of disarming when we caused the proposition to be laid before her, and when we began by setting the example.

In not this conduct explained, besides, by the fact that at the very hour when confiding France diminished her contingent, the Cabinet of Berlin organised in the dark the provocative candidature of a Prussian Prince ?

Whatever may be the calumnies invented by the Federal Chancellor we are without fear ; he has lost the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and the pages of history shall say that Prussia has sought the present war by inflicting upon France, pre-occupied by the development of her political institutions, an outrage which no proud and courageous nation could have accepted without meriting contempt.—Agreez, &c. GRAMONT.

EXPLANATIONS OF M. BENEDETTI.

THE *Journal Officiel* publishes the following letter addressed by Count Benedetti to the Minister of Foreign Affairs :

Paris, July 29.

Monsier le Duc,—However unjust may have been the criticisms of which I was personally the object when the fact became known in France that the Prince of Hohenzollern had accepted the Crown of Spain, I did not feel called on to notice them, and, as was my duty, I left to his Majesty's Government the care of rectifying them. I cannot maintain the same silence in presence of the use which Count Bismarck has made of a document to which he seeks to assign a value it never possessed, and I ask permission from your Excellency to re-establish the facts in all their exactitude. It is a matter of public notoriety that the Chancellor offered to us before and during the last war to assist in re-uniting Belgium to France in compensation for the aggrandisements which he aimed at, and which he has obtained for Prussia. I might on this point invoke the testimony of the whole diplomacy of Europe, which was aware of everything that was going on. The French Government constantly declined those overtures, and one of your predecessors, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, is in a position to give on this point explanations which would not leave any doubt subsisting. At the moment when the peace of Prague was concluded, and in presence of the excitement raised in France by the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and the city of Frankfort to Prussia, Count Bismarck again testified the most ardent desire to re-establish the equilibrium broken by these acquisitions. Various combinations respecting the integrity of the States bordering on France and Germany were suggested ; they became the object of several interviews, during which the Count always endeavoured to make his personal ideas prevail. In one of those conversations, and in order to form a thorough comprehension of his intentions, I consented to transcribe them, in some sort, under his dictation. The form, no less than the substance, clearly demonstrates that I confined myself to reproducing a project conceived and developed by him. Count Bismarck kept the paper, desiring to submit it to the King. On my side, I reported to the Imperial Government the communications which had been made to me. The Emperor rejected them as soon as they were brought to his knowledge. I ought to say that the King of Prussia himself appeared unwilling to accept the basis suggested, and since that period, that is to say during the last four years, I have had no further exchange of ideas with Count Bismarck on the subject. If the initiative of such a treaty had been taken by the Emperor's Government, the draft would have been prepared at the Ministry, and I should not have had to produce a copy in my own hanpwriting ; besides, it would have been differently worded and negotiations would have been carried on simultaneously in Paris and Berlin. In that case the Prussian Minister would not have contented himself with handing, indirectly, the text over to publication, especially at the moment when your Excellency was rectifying, in the despatches which were inserted in the *Journal Officiel*, other errors which attempts were being made to propagate. But to attain his aim—that of misleading public opinion and forestalling any indiscretions which we might ourselves commit—he has adopted this expedient which dispensed him from specifying at what moment, under what circumstances, and in what manner that document was written. He evidently entertained the idea of suggesting, owing to those omissions, conjectures which, while disengaging his personal responsibility, would compromise that of the Emperor's Government. There is no need to qualify such proceedings ; to point them out and deliver them to the judgment of the public in Europe is sufficient.

—Accept, &c., V. BENEDETTI.

A reference to the unprejudiced opinion of eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex :—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A POONA DIVORCE CASE.

IN the High Court yesterday, the divorce suit brought against Frederick Dickenson, lately a captain of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court here. Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the petitioner ; the respondent, who had been served at Port Natal, did not appear. The case was that the petitioner, Catherine Randall, and the respondent were married at Poona on the 18th December 1849, they lived together there and at Dover and Chatham and had a family of five children. In 1863 respondent represented to the petitioner that he was about to exchange into a regiment in India, and directed her to proceed with the family to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, stating that when the exchange was effected he would proceed to Bombay by the overland route and there meet the petitioner. He engaged passages accordingly by the ship Glorians, and put his wife and family on board in June 1863, but since that time the petitioner had not seen him. She afterwards received Rs. 5,000 as part of the proceeds of the commission, but defendant had never come to India or sent her any more money, and petitioner had been dependent on her mother at Poona. It seemed that the respondent had co-habited with a prostitute at Chatham, and on being reprimanded by the military authorities, sold out and set off with his female companion to South Africa in the end of 1863. Thence he had written a letter from Port Natal to his sister, which was produced in Court, but he had never written to his wife. After the necessary proof the Court granted a decree *nisi*, and ordered that the family should be given into the custody of the petitioner.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB, 1869-70.

THE area under cultivation in 1869 was 811,749 acres, against 679,294 in 1868, and 687,321 in 1867. There has been a considerable increase in cultivation in the year under report. This increase has taken place in twenty-one districts. In six districts there was a decrease both in area and outturn, in one or two there was a decrease in area, but an increase in out-turn ; while in two districts, Goorgaon and Hissar, the crop was almost an entire failure. In these two districts the area sown with cotton was 88,843 acres, or about one-tenth of the entire area of cotton cultivation in the province.

2. The out-turn is calculated at 618,900 maunds of cleaned cotton, or 30 seers 8 chittacks (nearly 61 pounds) per acre. Had the area in Hissar and Goorgaon produced an out-turn equal to the average of the province, the total out-turn would have been about 679,322 maunds, or about 33 seers 7 chittacks per acre.

3. From enquiries made, it was found that the origin returns of eight districts had shown uncleaned cotton instead of cleaned. The necessary corrections have been made.

4. Taking the returns as they are, the divisions in order of productiveness stand as follows :—

		Seers.	Chittacks.	
Jullunder	...	49	6	per acre.
Peshawur,	...	48	5	,,
Umballa,	...	46	9	,,
Derajat,	...	45	6	,,
Umritsur,	...	35	13	,,
Mooltan,	...	28	8	,,
Rawulpindee,	...	24	12	,,
Lahore,	...	22	10	,,
Delhi,	...	22	0	,,
Hissar,	...	20	9	,,

Even at the best, the yield of cotton in the Punjab and in Upper India generally is very poor, as compared with other countries, where the cultivation is more carefully carried on. In Egypt the yield is 500 lbs. per acre.

With respect to the extent of area under cultivation, the order of divisions is almost exactly the reverse of the above, which leads to the strange result that cotton is most extensively cultivated where it is least successful. There are, however, other reasons that influence the extent of the cultivation. The case of the Delhi division is exceptional this year, owing to the failure of the crop in Goorgaon.

5. The most extensive cultivation is in the four districts of the Rawulpindee division, which have the advantage of an easy means of export down the Chenab and Jhelum rivers. The same may be said of the districts of Mooltan and Mozuffergurh of the Mooltan divisions, which export their surplus cotton down the Indus. In the Lahore division, there is considerable cultivation in the districts of Lahore and Goojranwalla. The cultivation in Ferozepore is small but a large export trade down the river is carried on.

6. The average price of cotton was somewhat higher in 1869 than in the previous year. The average highest wholesale price was Rs. 19-13-8 per maund, and the lowest Rs. 17-3.

The price was particularly high in the following districts, which are important export marts :—

Ferozepore,	...	Rs. 23	per maund.
Shahpore,	...	,, 23	,,
Mozuffergurh,	...	,, 24-8	,,
Dera Ghazi Khan,	...	,, 25-8	,,

In Goorgaon the price was also high (Rs. 23-2), owing to the local scarcity of the article.

The lowest wholesale price in any district was Rs. 14 per maund.

7. The trade returns for the 3rd and 4th quarter of [illegible] year 18 for the cold season, during which the cotton crop of the autumn of 1869 was brought into the market, show that 72,556 maunds of cotton were exported down the Indus to Kurrachee. The town returns show an export of 82,594 maunds—the difference represents the quantity exported in other directions.

The largest export shown in the town returns was from Mooltan, 49,720 maunds.

8. From the remarks of the Deputy Commissioners it would appear that from 150,000 to 200,000 maunds of cotton were expected to be available for export towards the sea-board. The river returns of boat traffic received from Sukkur, as above noted, show nothing like this quantity. A considerable quantity of cotton was exported from the district, where it is produced, to other districts where native cloth is manufactured, such as Hoshiapore and Kangra. It is also to be remembered that the surplus of cotton districts is not all exported at once—some of it is held back for higher prices.

9. The steamer and railway returns do not show any very considerable quantity of cotton exported this season. The Indus Flotilla steamers carried only 1,300 maunds. In the railway returns for the 3rd quarter, cotton is not shown separately from cloth and wool. The returns for the 4th quarter have not been received. But the cotton exported by railway to Mooltan re-appears in the return of exports from Mooltan, and in the returns prepared at Sukker.

10. The total export of cotton from the Punjab to the sea-board, *via* the Indus, during the six months from October to March last, was not much above 80,000 maunds, which, though more than last year, is considerably less than in previous years. Owing to the scarcity of food during the last two or three years, the cheap and durable native made cotton cloth has been increasing in demand among the classes who are unable to purchase the dearer and lighter imported cloth, and the result has been to detain a considerable proportion of the stock of raw cotton for local consumption.

11. It is very generally believed that the local manufacture will maintain its ground, until Manchester sends to the East a cheaper and more durable fabric, and one better suited to the wants of the poorer classes.

12. From an interesting calculation made by a native deputy collector in the North Western Provinces, and published in the *North Western Provinces Gazette* of 11th May 1870, it appears that the amount of cotton required to clothe the population of an ordinary district, is only from 3 to 4 pounds per head per annum. It is estimated that the better class of adult males use nearly 8 pounds, while the lower classes use less than 2 pounds each. A considerable quantity of raw cotton is required for stuffing *rusais*, which are used by all natives of the better, and most even of the lower, classes in Upper India, except in and near the hills, where woollen blankets are often used. The amount of money which the mass of the people can afford to spend upon cotton clothing is very limited, and unless a cheap and lasting material is imported from England, they will continue to manufacture cloth according to their own taste.

13. It is estimated that the province contains 223,000 cotton looms, giving employment to 700,000 people, and turning out 122 lacs of rupees worth of cotton cloth. This quantity, divided over the whole population of 17½ millions, gives an average of a little over 11 annas per head ; according to the calculation above given, the population requires only about 2 seers or less of cotton per annum, which would be worth in a manufactured state, say two rupees, but a considerable proportion of this is used in its unmanufactured state, so that the amount spent on imported cotton cloth is very small. It is, however, very difficult to determine the exact proportion.

14. The external trade returns of 1868-69 show that 8,000 maunds of country cloth were imported and 9,156 maunds were exported. The average value of it was about Rs. 40 a maund. The quantity of European cotton cloth imported is stated at 31,091 maunds, and that exported at 29,002 maunds, which would leave very little for the consumption of the province. This imported cloth is worth Rs. 100 to Rs. 130 per maund all round ;—but the imports are probably under-stated.

15. Deducting the export of 80,000 maunds from the total out-turn of the crop, would leave some 530,000 maunds for internal consumption. This at the average price of Rs. 18 per maund, would be worth a little over 95 lacs of rupees. The looms of the province turn out, as above stated, 122 lacs worth of cloth, but this represents only so much of the year's crops as is turned into cloth—there remains that portion of the crop used in its raw state. These figures are somewhat rough, but they are sufficient to show that the export of raw cotton, and the consumption of English cloth, are very small, as compared with the internal consumption and manufacture.

16. Hinghunghat cotton seed was sown in a large number of plots in all parts of the province during the season of 1869. From the reports received it appears that the experiment was for the most part a failure. The plant is apparently not so hardy as the indigenous cotton, and exhibits a tendency to run to leaf and wood. Even under the most favorable circumstances, the yield was usually less than that of the common cotton of the country.

17. Upon the whole, the prospects of the cotton cultivation in the Punjab are encouraging. It is extending in some of the districts best suited for it. Prices are steady, with a tendency to rise, so that the cultivation may be considered to be beyond the risk of loss, except from unfavourable seasons.

By order,

J. A. B. MILLER,

Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Lahore, the 18th July 1870.

Note to para. 10.—Traffic Returns received since this report was written, show that nearly 30,000 maunds of cotton were taken down the Indus to Kurrachee between the 1st April and 30th June 1870.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

GANPATI HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Ganpati or Ganesh Chaturthi holiday, several public and private offices will be closed.

CLOSING OF COLABA CEMETERY.—The Municipal Commissioner, we notice, has resolved to close Colaba Cemetery on 1st November.

THE appointment of Mr. R. V. Dunlop as manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation is published in the *Gazette*.—*Colombo Examiner*, August 17.

THE retired Chief Baron Pollock has died at the ripe age of 87. He was the elder brother, by three years, of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, our illustrious Indian General. A third brother, the senior of both, was Chief Justice of Bombay many years back. —*Pioneer*.

BARODA.—A correspondent of a native paper states that His Highness the Gaekwar has called upon several village talookdars to furnish him with a statement showing the number of schools in their respective villages, the number of pupils, and the languages in which they are receiving their education.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Esoofkhan Enooskhan, a policeman, was yesterday in charged the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with violating his duty as a police constable, in receiving five rupees from one Wittoo Pirajee, in order to give the same to one Bhickoo Canjee, a convict in the County Jail. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

REFUSAL OF DUTY, &C.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Edward Zomalton, steward of the ship Crusader, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—The same man was charged with embezzling a quantity of rum, part of the stores of the ship. The evidence not being sufficient, the charge was dismissed.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

Quadrille	Mbow Burlesque ... Wotzel
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
Valse	Frühlings Lieder ... Gung'l
Scena	Martha ... Flotow
Galop	Schlitten ... Kühner
Fantasia	Rule Britannia ... Keppey

SIGNOR ARECCO.—The Shooting Star, which left this port yesterday (August 19) took away from our shores this talented artiste who for nearly six months had delighted the music-loving portion of our community with song and music. His experience of Ceylon, we are afraid, is not of a kind to tempt him to come amongst us again ; in fact it appears to have been a bad business for him from the day he out connection with Dave Carson.—*Colombo Examiner*.

THE line of the proposed bridge across the Taptee is reported to have been surveyed by a contractor of Bombay who was invited for the purpose through Messrs. Pestonjee Bazonjee and Co. From the information which we have been able to gather in connection with this project, which has we hear to be submitted to the State Secretary, it is believed that more than six months will still elapse before the work is actually commenced.—*Guzerat Mitra*, Aug. 28.

ROBBERY.—A robbery of a very cool character was yesterday committed near the Mombadevi Chowkey. There was a bale of grey piece goods in the verandah of a shop opposite Ramlal Thakorsidas' house. This bale was in its place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At nine, the owner, Mr. Hurnarayen Manekram, missed it, and on enquiry, it was found that a cartman, assisted by two coolies, had taken up the bale, and driven away. Information of the robbery was immediately given to the police, and it is expected that the thief will be traced.

MURDER AT BARAMUTTER.—Rukmia, a cooly boy, aged about 12 years, was murdered by Gopalla and Tulikee, woman, on the 7th instant, at Dorelisahla Waddy, Monjugonowree. The poor boy went suddenly into his house and found them in the very act of adultery. Fear of exposure led them to perpetrate the murder. Gopalla first pressed the boy's throat with his hands and subsequently strangled him with a rope. The police, however, succeeded in detecting the crime, and have taken great trouble in preparing the case, for which they deserve credit. Mr. Reid has committed the case to the sessions.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—We are glad to be in position to contradict a mischievous and false rumour which has been circulated in the papers during the past fortnight regarding His Highness' doings. There is no truth in the Raja's having deserted his caste customs by adopting alien fashions of eating, &c. Special provision for the Raja's taking his meals separately, and according to his own customs, has been made. It is difficult to see how such reports can have originated. Possibly some ignoramus, not knowing the difference between a Brahman and a Kshatriya or Shudra, may have inferred from the Raja's food containing meat, that he had adopted a dinner not permitted in his own country.—*Indu Prakash*.

A ROW AMONG PARSEE CORPSE BEARERS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, six Parsees were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with committing an assault against the person of Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy. Mr. Sorabjee Bejanjee, pleader, appeared for two of the defendants, Hormusjee and Cursetjee Engineers. The complainant and the defendants, except the two named, are professional bearers of Parsee corpses, and a dispute having arisen in respect of their earnings, they came to blows, when the other defendants interfered in order to separate them. The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Sorabjee's clients ; and bound over the complainant and the rest of the defendants to keep the peace for a period of six months.

We learn from our Bulsar correspondent that a gang of robbers, consisting of about forty men, entered the village of Tighda in the Bugwada talooka of the Surat district, on the night of the 24th instant with arms and burning torches, and plundered some property of the value of about three thousand rupees, belonging to a wealthy Brahmin. The population of the village is estimated at nearly one hundred and fifty men, and we are sorry that nobody ventured to oppose them. No information reached the Fouzdar on the very day at his residence, which is nearly at a distance of three kos. On the following day, the Fouzdar and Mr. Esufally proceeded to the spot to search after the rogues but we regret to say that none of them has yet been apprehended.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, a hack buggy driver was charged with driving his vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring Mypathee Pootajee. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared, that on the 15th June last, he and another person were going along the Duncan Road, when defendant's buggy drove towards him in front. On seeing the gharry, complainant was running aside, but was knocked down and a wheel passed over his right leg ; the buggywalla drove away after he (complainant) fell down. The injured man was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital in an insensible state and was detained till yesterday. Defendant was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Bapoojee Bomanjee was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having obtained by false pretences two pair of boots, value Rs. 15, belonging to Hassan Ally Moola Hakimjee. A servant of the complainant said—Defendant came to my master's shop and asked me where his shop was. This was on Friday afternoon. I said "This is the shop." He said, "Your master has told me to take two pair of boots." On this I gave him these two pairs. He tried them and the price was fixed, Rs. 15-10. He told me to debit him with the amount. I refused. He said, "Come, I shall give you cash." I went in to dress, and on coming back missed defendant and the boots. I made a fruitless search and then went to my master's house and reported the matter to him. He denied all knowledge of the matter.—Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FROM Penang we learn of the loss of the British barque St. Michael, 352 tons, Capt. Anderson, near Acheen Heads. This vessel was bound from Coconada to London with a full cargo of jaggery and cotton. On the 28th June the vessel met with heavy squalls, during which she sprung a leak ; a course was shaped for Penang, and on the 25th, after sighting Pulo Rondo, was abandoned. The captain and crew took to the boats and next day reached the north end of Sumatra, where, after being plundered of everything, they were beaten and ill-used, and then sent to sea in the small boat, which was very leaky, without even a compass to guide them. They were fortunately picked up the same day by the British barque William Stewart, bound to Bombay. The repeated outrages on British vessels and British subjects, by the piratical chiefs in the neighbourhood of Acheen Head, should receive more attention from the Home Government, the powerless-

ness of our Colonial Government for interference being only two well known to render any remonstrance on its part effective.—*Straits Times*, Aug. 12.

A SHARP CONSUL.—As may be expected, intelligence has paralyzed commercial transactions here, and business has been almost at a stand-still since the 29th ultimo,—the day when the news first reached here. The North German Consul at this port, fearing lest the French authorities at Saigon might receive official instructions to seize the North German merchant vessels there, and lest his countrymen there might suffer serious pecuniary losses, very shrewdly managed to convey to them intimation of the war before the authorities there were aware of it ; a trustworthy agent was despatched for the purpose by a private steamer bound to China, which left him off the mouth of the river, and then proceeded on her voyage, the agent obtaining passage in a boat up the river to Saigon, and, having accomplished his purpose, returning again to Singapore by the homeward French mail. The French authorities at Saigon had no knowledge of the war until two days after the arrival of this agent, when the French transport Sarthe, from Toulon, having learned the fact at Galle, arrived there with telegrams conveying the information.—*Straits Times*, August 12.

ACTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Messrs. G. Sigg and Co., of Bombay, sued Messrs. Gaine, Oldfield and Co., to recover Rs. 679, under the following circumstances :—It appears that the plaintiffs were holders of a bill of exchange drawn by Jean Loft and Fils on the defendants for Rs. 660. The bill was made payable to Mr. D. Novone or order, who endorsed it in favour of F. Cassela and Company of Calcutta, and the latter in blank in favour of Messrs. G. Sigg and Co., the plaintiffs. The same was payable thirty days after sight, and was accepted by defendants on 19th March 1870, and fell due on the 21st April following, on which day it was presented for payment, and was refused.

Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors, represented the plaintiffs ; the defendants did not appear. The Judge in the absence of the defendants entered a verdict in plaintiffs' favour for the amount claimed and costs.

PASSENGERS FROM MARSEILLES.

THE *s. s.* BYZANTINE, 516 tons, Captain D. Candalle, arrived yesterday from Marseilles via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. James Conder, Mr. and Mrs. Hutris, Mr. Dutt, Mr. Henri Eruck, Mr. Touch, Mr. Gunga Nathoo, and Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee. The vessel touched at Port Said, Ismalia, Suez, and Bab-el-Mandeb, and is consigned to Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP COMETE, 479 tons, Captain J. Bernard, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and grain. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP GREYHOUND, 1,410 tons, Captain E. J. Duffy, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 4,153 bales of cotton, 6 bales of wool, 1,201 owts. of hemp, 2,142 owts. of coir rope, and 155 owts. of coir yarn.

THE SHIP ZULEIKA, 905 tons, Captain C. Thompson, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber, and one case of dhôteees. She spoke the ships Timour, from North Shields to Calcutta, and William Stewart, from Calcutta to Bombay.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.

RUTNAGHIRY.—Owing to a favorable fall of rain during the fortnight under report, transplanting of rice crop, &c., was completed. Small-pox and dysentery prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas.

SHOLAPOOR.—The weather was good. In some places the khureef crops were doing well ; while in others, where there had been an excessive fall of rain, their condition was not so favorable. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of Kurmulla, where fever and cattle disease prevailed.

BELGAUM.—During the fortnight under report there was a general and heavy fall of rain throughout the district, with the exception of Chikadee and Uthnee, where it was moderate. The rice and [illegible] good. In Gokak [illegible] had commenced. [illegible] with the exception of [illegible] prevailed. Disease [illegible] Belgaum talookas.

POONA.—The fall [illegible] thurry and Seeroor [illegible] Mawul and petta [illegible] derable in the remai[illegible] were doing well in [illegible] of the talookas of Bheemthurry, Poorundhur, and Indapoor, the heavy rains delayed the weeding and caused some damage. Transplanting of rice, &c., in Moolsee petta, under Haveilly talooka, had almost been completed. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Mawul talooka, where in a few places cattle disease slightly prevailed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—29TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

CHATELAIN MONTANDON VS. PEERBHOY HAJEERBHOY.

THE suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance due for goods sold and delivered to defendant. Mr. Abraham appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant did not appear. The Judge in the absence of the defendant gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

ALDRIDGE AND BLACKWELL, BY THEIR CONSTITUTED ATTORNEY CHARLES GEORGE HERBING, VS. HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED TAR MAHOMED.

Mr.

The Chief Justice—Perhaps by an application for *habeas corpus* that he might attend the wedding.

Mr. McCulloch—But it appears to me utterly beyond the jurisdiction of the Court to send a man to prison for such a reason.

The Chief Justice said he had never heard in England of a man being imprisoned for not having carried out a contract to marry his daughter to another man.

Mr. McCulloch said there were express decisions to the effect that it could not be done. And it was not as if this man only were affected. This man could only give his specific concurrence, but the marriage must depend on the girl herself and perhaps upon her mother. And then he might mention that the man having been kept in prison, for some time, the next step was to bring an action against the mother and the infant daughter, and upon that they also were sent to prison. They were attached before judgment, and sent to prison immediately on the plaint being filed calling upon them for specific performance. That suit was still pending.

The Chief Justice—How came it that the plaintiff did not include them as defendants in the first suit?

Mr. McCulloch said that the paupers' attorney had heard of the matter by a married woman and an infant applying to him for assistance, they being in jail.

The Chief Justice asked if there was a specific order for the imprisonment of the infant, or whether the infant had just been taken along with the mother.

Mr. McCulloch replied that there had been a specific order for the imprisonment of the infant, and she was arrested and in custody for four months under that order.

The Chief Justice—And I believe my brother Green discharged her.

Mr. McCulloch said Mr. Green had discharged her and her mother after a very determined opposition on the part of the plaintiff; and it was to that way that the whole facts of the case were brought to the attention for the first time of the paupers' attorney. The man himself had filed a petition in which he set forth these facts and stated that he knew nothing of his rights and was utterly without means, that he did not know how he was to appeal, that he had been lying in jail till the matter came to the ears of the paupers' attorney, and that he had instructed that gentleman to make this application, asking their Lordships to allow appeal to be made against this decree.

The Chief Justice—You are after time.

Mr. McCulloch—Long after time.

The Chief Justice—But he has been in jail all through and is a pauper?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Well, that makes a very considerable difference, and we always have the power of extending the time if we think justice requires it. You ask for a rule nisi?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, and we also ask that the Court may dispense with compliance with the rule in these cases of depositing Rs. 500 as security for costs.

The Chief Justice—Yes, we think that must be done. It is a very peculiar case, and you may take your rule *nisi* returnable on Thursday.

AFGHANISTAN.

We learn that, on the 2nd instant, Ameer Shere Ali Khan received a letter from the ex-Governor of Turkistan (now on deputation to the Bokhara frontier), informing him that he had intercepted a seditious letter from Abdool Rahman Khan to a Turkistan Chieftain, and that the three men, who were carrying the letter, were to be blown away from a gun next morning. This, however, was not done, as the Naib was in hopes of gaining valuable information from them as to the extent and aim of Abdool Rahman Khan's conspiracy. From another source the Ameer has learnt that a servant of Abdool Rahman's now living with the Turcomans of the Desert in the independent territory of Shebergan, is in correspondence with the people of Turkistan, and instigating them to rise against the Ameer. It is also rumoured that Abdool Rahman is intending to visit Balkh, with a view to creating disturbances there, but as the Chief of the next province, Andkoee, is a staunch friend of the Ameer's, there is not much reason for serious apprehensions from that quarter. Meanwhile, the Governor of Turkistan, the ex-Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief are bitter enemies, refusing to co-operate, and continually accusing each other of misappropriation of revenue and misbehaviour. The Ameer's orders for reconciliation and peaceable behaviour are however peremptory, and with treason hatching in the north there is good reason for their being so.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 27.

THE WAHABEE CASE.

Mr. Justice Norman yesterday (Aug 24) asked the Advocate-General whether he might assume that the arrest of Ameer Khan in Calcutta was with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, or rather whether it had been not unsanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. The Advocate-General replied that he understood so. Mr. Anstey (who at the time was not in Court) afterwards drew his Lordship's attention to the third paragraph of Mr. Garrathers' and the fifth para of Mr. Pitter's affidavits, from which it would appear that it was impossible to form any assumption. Mr. Justice Norman said—"It is not your case that the arrest did not take place under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. I know, what is contained in your affidavit, that Ameer Khan was arrested in Calcutta and taken into the Mofussil. If he was taken into the Mofussil by a trespasser and he was not arrested by the orders of the Governor-General in Council, there would be nothing further to argue." Mr. Anstey stated that from his affidavits it appeared that he was arrested in Calcutta, but that he did not know by what authority, as no warrant had been shown at the time of the arrest, and that if the Governor-General took him in the Mofussil he would be a wrong-doer *ab initio*.

Judgment on the application for the writ of *Habeas Corpus* will be delivered by his Lordship next Monday morning.—*Calcutta Examiner*.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

A great sensation has been caused in the settlement by the sudden death, while under the influence of chloroform, of Captain Gilfillan of the steamer Sultan. It appears that Capt. Gilfillan by a fall from his horse dislocated his shoulder, and was carried in a native *kango* or chair into the settlement. Dr. Dallis-ton, surgeon to the Yokohama Hospital, who had previously attended him and had made particular examination into the state of his heart, was called in to the case and attempted to replace the shoulder bone. The operation, which is a severe one, gave the patient so much pain that he requested that chloroform should be administered. An ounce was given without producing sufficient effect, and a second ounce was being administered when the patient expired. There was no *post mortem* examination as there certainly should have been. The Consul did not order it, nor did Dr. Dalliston or the jurors request it. At the inquest, the whole particulars of the transaction were elicited and the following verdict was returned:—"We find that the deceased, Captain Gilfillan, died at the International Hotel, No. 18, Yokohama, on Monday last, the 11th instant, between the hours of six and half past six P.M.; from the effects of chloroform administered by Dr. J. R. Dalliston without proper degree of care." Opinion is much divided upon the justice of the verdict, and several medical men have addressed letters to the local press expressive of their disapproval of it. Dr. Dalliston was admitted to bail in the sum of dlrs. 5,000 to take his trial before Sir Edmund Hornby, who is to be here shortly on provincial business.—*Japan Mail*, July 21.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A vernacular contemporary suggests the drafting of a few pulwarries into the Executive Council, as it says, "had a native been employed on the accounts the mistake of a surplus for a deficit could never have occurred." Another has an article on Lord Mayo's "injurious aims," which, briefly, may be stated as hatred of the people and detestation of all the cardinal virtues; but these are not, in our contemporary's opinion, the worst of Lord Mayo's misdemeanours. The worst is the enactment of the Bill to amend the Penal Code and to punish sedition-mongers. This, to the native press, is the lowest depth of villainy.—*Pioneer*.

On the 23rd an accident occurred at Simla, which, though fatal in its results, is too characteristic of native carelessness to excite much sympathy. There were, it seems, certain buildings in the bazaar, which, as being dangerously unsafe, had been doomed by the Municipality. Workmen were accordingly engaged to demolish them, and in the intervals of leisure these sapient individuals ate their meals and slept in the undemolished portions. A heavy shower of rain fell, the coolies of course went within for shelter, and, with a crash that was heard all over Simla, down came the roof. One woman was killed, and two or three men dangerously wounded.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 27.

Cupid in the Police Court.—This morning (Aug. 24) at the Town Police Court, before Mr. Campbell, an East Indian female named Hannah Urilla applied that she might be allowed to make a declaration to the effect that she has been separated from her husband for seven years. In 1863 she obtained an order of maintenance from the Court, but only drew it for three or four months. She has not heard of or seen her husband since that time. She is now very desirous to be married to a Mr. Green, and produced a letter from Mr. Seymour, the Chaplain of Vepery, saying that three banns were published and that he was willing to marry her to Green if the magistrate would take her declaration. She also stated that she wished to marry Green. His Worship refused to grant her application as he had made enquiries and discovered that her husband was only a few days since seen alone at Ootacamund.—*Madras Mail*.

THE WAR.

DR. RUSSEL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

BERLIN, July 26.

Until I get into the field and can see something done I shall have nothing to write about. There are plenty of hands busy with the local circumstances around them. But here am I still in Berlin. There are crowds for ever before the Palaces at the end of the Unter-den-Linden; there are sides and orderly officers, mostly in droskies, for horses are already gone, passing up and down; and there are extra sheets hawked about with the usual "news from the front," when there is no news at all,—how the Needle-gun excels the Chassepot as an arm of range and precision, and how Frenchmen fall in skirmishes and make no impression on their enemies. The telegraph will, no doubt, have informed the world of these events, of the Crown Prince's journey and position, and of the movements of Generals and Corps; but on the whole, it would seem as if nothing had been done or would be done for some days yet. It is intended, I hear, that His Majesty shall leave Berlin at the end of the week or in the beginning of the week following, and then, no doubt, it is expected some movement will be made to meet any corresponding concentration of the French, should the latter still remain in their apparent force on the present line of operations. The force under Vogel von Falkenstein, as Governor of Hanover, consists of a complete army, twice as strong as the whole of the troops now gathered in Great Britain and Ireland, and it is said that the arrangements are so complete as to permit of the conveyance of a complete *corps d'armee* to any point which may be threatened by a force landed from the sea. The Dutch army is described to be stationed so as to protect their own shores and the Belgians', who have massed a considerable force at Antwerp, and are guarding their neutrality by an army of nearly 100,000 men.

All the news which comes from abroad is said to be most gratifying to Prussia. Not a man doubts of victory; even those most hostile to the Government on questions of internal policy are confident that the Germans must win in the first or in the last battle—and in the last, at any rate, if not in the first. But confidence is, we know, a plant which withers when shaken, and all that can be said is that the Prussians have good reason for their self-trust. Some go so far as to say they are sure the great battle which is to finish the war in their favour will be fought not far from Châlons-sur-Marne, contemplating as the result of the earlier encounters a retrograde movement of the French, and an invasion of France by the German army. The great hope is that the war will not last long, but, long or short, there is a stern determination to make it conclusive, and not to lay down the arms which the people think they have been forced by unjust aggression to take up till the grand question of German Sovereignty has been settled. Already the war has caused an appreciable rise in prices and great loss to trade and commerce. The complete control of the people by the State is most striking; not only do they march off unmurmuringly from all men value in this world, but they submit to the loss of their professional prospects, and private careers of all kinds with a resignation which the State they serve can afford to imitate. This warlike submissive German is a creation or a manufacture of the Government, carried on in Government factories by Government officials, since the days of Scharnhorst, and it is not a natural product, for history shows that the German was once a very self-asserting, rather turbulent, and individualizing man, who gave great trouble to rulers and rarely acted with his fellows for a common object. Now his very nature is changed, and he has given up his life and merged his individuality in the great national current, which is directed by the will of a few men, who can guide its forces as they list.

There is an embarrassment of riches in Berlin just now. The numerous members of the German Houses whose names may be found in the Almanack of Gotha have come here to demand military service, and in many instances their demands have met with a refusal simply because there was already no staff to employ for them. It has been half seriously proposed by some to form them into a *corps d'elite*, so many and so keen are they. The military *attache* to the British Embassy, Colonel Beauchamp Walker, has been denied permission to go with the army; but it is not improbable that he will be allowed to accompany headquarters, and in that case the military *attaches* of any other foreign embassies here will also get leave. It must be understood that the refusal, in the first instance, was to all foreign officers and officials alike. It was extended even to the military representatives at this Court of the King of Bavaria and the King of Wurtemberg, who are allies of the North German Confederation.

Lord Augustus Loftus has received an official communication from Baron Thile to the effect that the King's Government has resolved not to permit any foreign correspondents to go with the armies into the field, considering the danger which may arise from the transmission of news relating to military operations. This answer has been communicated to those interested, and of course Lord A. Loftus cannot interfere with the discretion of Ministers in such a question. Exceptions may be made on special or personal grounds, but they are within the powers of the Prussian Government, without any control from outside or any responsibility to others, and the King and his Ministers can, of course, determine whom they will and whom they will not exclude.

There is assuredly no lack of heart in this war on the side of the people of Berlin. The societies for help to the soldier and the associations with patriotic objects are busy, and it is a sight to see the railway stations when a regiment is starting for the front or arriving from the front. The streets are crowded; vast numbers of able bodied men of all classes are to be seen everywhere; materials for an army of millions, if North Germany be everywhere as popular as it is here.

AUGUST 1.

The King left Berlin for the front at 6-30 last night. It was the occasion of a most moving popular demonstration; but, alas, I have no time to describe it. My luggage, such as it is, moves off now to the *militar zug* for which I have received a pass, and these are not times—if there are ever any—in which a man can lose sight of his "impedimenta." I hope you will receive from another hand an account of the spectacle. The streets from the Palace to the station were a dense mass of people, the windows all crowded, and the roar of voices which followed the course of the Royal equipages heralded the muttering of the thunder which rolled in the environs of the city. The King sat in an open Victoria, with the Queen by his side. He wore his usual uniform. Another open carriage followed with, I presume, his aide-de-camp and two ladies, and there were three mounted officers as his escort, that was all. The station and its environs were thronged by an excited multitude, who waved handkerchiefs and banners inscribed with "God and Fatherland," &c. Before the King approached General von Roon, General Moltke, and Count Bismark made their appearance and were enthusiastically greeted; but when His Majesty came up the multitude burst into a storm of voices which shook the air. The King, with deep emotion, bowed, and moved his hand all round, and restrained his emotion with difficulty; but the Queen could not control the feelings which such a scene and such a parting evoked, and the hearts of her people were touched to the depths at the sight of her tears.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.

BERLIN, July 29.

There are many things in the military aspect of Berlin that strike an Englishman as novel, so different are they from what he has been accustomed to at home. It is curious to see a full private of the Line driving about in his carriage, or two or three troopers chartering a drosky to take them for an airing in the park; but these men may be of good family and rich enough to have bought themselves commissions were such a thing possible. But here, as far as military service goes, all are alike; from prince to peasant, all must serve. It is a grand sight thus to see a nation arming, not for money, for the pay is barely enough to find a man in cigars, but on the principle that the individual belongs to the State, and that, in return for the advantages it bestows, the State has a right to call upon every man to maintain its integrity and protect the soil. The benefits derived from such a system are many and obvious. The economy is evident when we reflect that Prussia has conducted two European campaigns at about the same expense that England incurred in the expedition to Abyssinia. The possibility of being able in a few days to bring an army of about a million of men into the field naturally does away with the necessity of maintaining a large standing army at a vast expense. The salutary effect of drill and of the strict discipline and nece-sity for implicit obedience of a soldier's life on the physical and moral natures of men, is well known. The British soldier is frequently recruited from the very dregs of our population, and cannot be said to be remarkable for docility or urbanity of manners; yet in a short time he becomes civil in his bearing, amenable to authority, and faithful to order and the State. This civilising effect of discipline is not, as among us, confined to a small number of the populace; but pervades and leavens every part, grade, or class of society. It is the universal opinion that the great national institution of fox-hunting "brings men together who would never otherwise meet," "softens the differences between class and class, and teaches a mutual respect of man for man, in spite of the social gulphs that may separate them." But what can the effect of fox-hunting be in that direction as compared with that of standing shoulder to shoulder on the battle-field, or being constantly thrown together in the routine of camp or garrison life? It might be supposed that such equality would soon obliterate all marks of respect for the upper classes. Such, however, is not the case, for in no country in Europe is etiquette more strictly observed than in Prussia.

Another immense advantage, at least to a nation with a free form of Government, is the absolute certainty that such nation would never incur the horrors of war except in a truly national cause and as a case of necessity. A man may say, "Well, it will cost me twopence, perhaps fourpence, or even sixpence in the pound additional income tax; but that is the worst that can happen, and if we only win I can stand that." But the same individual would think, speak, and vote very differently if he knew that he himself would have as it has hitherto done. The result of the opposite plan we may see at home in the difficulty of recruiting, as well as in the fact that as much as $1,000, and even $1,200 were given for substitutes in the late American war. In the meantime Europe will look with intense interest on the approaching struggle; for not only is it a trial of strength between nationalities and races that have been opposed to each other for ages, but the citizen-soldier and militia regiments of a peace-preferring people are pitted against the highly-trained professional troops of the most military nation on earth. A great principle is on its trial, and the result cannot fail to have considerable influence in changing or modifying the military systems of other nations.—*Telegraph*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 30.

Some twelve thousand of the Guard have passed through this city to-day on their way to the seat of war. The men, who are recruited indiscriminately throughout the provinces of the Prussian monarchy on account of their size and strength, looked magnificent, in spite of the heat and fatigue they had experienced during their long and trying journey from Berlin. They are from five feet nine to six feet one in height, and from twelve to thirteen stone and a half in weight. Nearly one-fourth of their number are old soldiers, upon whose breasts the 1866 decoration glitters, whilst many of the non-commissioned officers carry five or six war medals and crosses, commemorative of their services in Schleswig-Holstein, Bohemia, and Southern Germany. A finer or more martial looking set of fellows I have never looked upon since I saw the Guards leave London for the Crimea. Depend upon it, they will give a good account of whatsoever enemy they may be led against—even of the tawny Turcos, whose reputed ferocity in war and love has thrilled the bosoms of many a German lad and lass since it was known that they formed part of the French force on the German frontier. The Zouaves seem to excite but little apprehension in manly mind or maidenly bosom. Military men say to them to be good soldiers, with one radical defect—namely, that they fire too fast in action, to the great waste of Imperial powder and lead, and nobody seems to class them with a certain clan whose proclivities are tersely summed up by Bon Gualtier in one of his brilliant ballads as prompting its enterprising members "to murder and to ravish." Whereas of the Turcos—"Die Wilden," as they are commonly called here—the German people experience the greatest horror and affright. Short of cannibalism, they are believed to be capable of any and every atrocity, from stealing eggs to boiling burgomasters. Especially has their reputation for amatory enterprise of the most uncompromising character gone before them, and I fear they will get but little mercy from the young husbands of pretty wives, or from the fiery young "Verlobten" of plump blue-eyed damsels, inspired in the press of battle by impulses fiercely tender, as they think of the "girls they left behind them."—*Telegraph*.

IN NANCY.

METZ, July 29.

I went down to the *gare* at Nancy yesterday about one p.m., to look for a train to Metz, and they told me that there might be such a convenience about two; and, as it turned out, a train really did start for the desired haven at a quarter past three. Time-tables having become things as impalpable as the Lost Books of Livy, and it being of no earthly consequence what you did with your time, so long as you wasted it in looking at war, I acquiesced quite cheerfully in the delay, and, if the moon had risen before the train started, should have continued placid. Under existing circumstances, the best possible philosophy is that of Mr. Micawber—wait for something to turn up. Something must happen at some time or another. That is the chapter of accidents. Perhaps that tarpaulin-covered waggon is full of powder and will blow up shortly. Perhaps that gendarme who eyes you so keenly as he paces to and fro on the platform will arrest you ere the next five minutes have passed as a Prussian spy. Perhaps when? Trusses and girders, or the grease the porters pop into the axleboxes? Perhaps the next vibration of the telegraph wires may bring news that there has been a great battle on the Rhine, or that Bismarck has suddenly avowed that it was only his fun all along, and that he has always loved the Emperor like a brother. Leaving things, then, to others, I went into the buffet and ate apricots, and speculated as to the reason why the majority of the male and female Nancyites seem to have been endowed from their cradle upwards with a scowl—yes, the very babes and sucklings scowl—of that curious horseshoe form, situate just between the eyebrows—a scowl which, according to Sir Walter Scott, was the inheritance of the members of the Red Gauntlet family. There was plenty to see at the Nancy station. The ticket-clerks behind the wire *guichets* were all ladies—some of them really pretty girls—but they all scowled. Can it be that their sweethearts had been taken away to the wars? or was it the Red Gauntlet frown? Then, on the platform there was a strong and spruce detachment of clerks from the Ministry of Finance, who are about to assume the charge of the military chest in the field. Marvellously unemployed had these *employés* become. From mild, timid, *bourgeois* looking folks drudging at their desks in the Rue de Rivoli, with over sleeves of black glazed calico to save their coats from friction, and, after office hours, tranquilly sipping *bocks* and playing dominoes at third class *cafés*, they had been converted into bold campaigners—non-combatants, it is true, but still of fierce and martial mien, resplendent in dark green uniforms bedecked with silver lace, their pantaloons stuffed into high boots with spurs—give a Frenchman a pair of spurs, and he is half-way to Paradise—and wearing slender rapiers with shining hilts, electro-silvered. They were growing beards. Ere August they will be bearded like the pard. They will be careering on high-mettled steeds over the yellow plains of the Rhine land, and scattering five-franc pieces about with that lavish liberality common to those who have to pay money which does not belong to them. Next to the *employés* of the *Tresorerie*, the greatest non-military exquisites were the clerks of the Intendance Militaire, or Commissariat, the collars and cuffs of whose surtouts are not only embroidered, but spangled with gold. Did they not run, as a rule, abdominally towards corpulence, and were not spectacles so common among them, they would be very like Hector of Troy indeed. Mingled with these, on the platform of the Nancy Railway Station, were a throng of students of the Ecole d'Application at Metz, who only last week were *in statu pupillari* at the Polytechnique and at St. Cyr. [illegible] minor sub-lieutenancies, and who, in their bran-new uniforms, were at once delicious and deplorable to look at. There was one who entered the same compartment of the train, and travelled with me to Metz, who was a perfect study. He was as new as cream cheese, as new as a hot roll, as new as new-laid eggs. He was all new. The broadcloth of his tunic was glossy with the last touch of the teazle, and had the sultry smell of hot-pressing. His buttons shone like so many little planets in his dark-blue firmament of coat. His *pantalon garance* blushed as though Aurora of the rosy-tipped fingers had been his tailoress. His sword was a marvel of newness. He fingered the hilt nervously. I fancied him trying to look at himself in its bright polished scabbard, as you have seen a fool at the dinner-table look at himself in his spoon. He had new gloves, new boots, a new leathern pouch slung at his side, and on the cushion beside him, in a box shaped like the figure of eight, and with silver paper peeping from beneath the lid, were his new epaulettes. He had better, perhaps, have left those trinkets at home. But his face was the newest of all, bright, earnest, intelligent, nervous, and the skin shining with the sedulous application of an unwonted razor. What should one say to this boy St. Cyrien who is going to court the bubble reputation at the muzzle of a *Zündnadelgewehr*? Shall we cry to him *I, cures!* and bid him go on and prosper? Bah! the apostrophe is hackneyed to death. He too, like Mr. Micawber, must wait for "something to turn up." It may be a marshal's baton thirty years hence, and it may be a bombshell before the middle of next week. —*Telegraph*.

RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

A special telegram from Berlin in the *Manchester Examiner* of Aug. 5 says that in well informed circles there are rumours afloat concerning the attitude of the Emperor of Russia in reference to the war. His Majesty's adjutant, Baron Moeder, has been suddenly sent for from Tiplitz and ordered to Paris. Camps are being formed on the borders of Poland and South Russia. Russian men-of-war are manœuvring in the Baltic, the roar of their cannon being distinctly heard along the coasts of Prussia. The conditions of Russian neutrality are said to be—first, the impartial neutrality of Austria; secondly, that the Polish question should not be raised.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

We will take a glance at the geographical situation. The valley of the Rhine, on the left bank, is closed in to the west by the mountain chain of the Vosges from Befort to Kaiserslautern. Northward of this latter town the hills become more undulating, until they gradually merge in the plain near Mayence.

The valley of the Moselle in Rhenish Prussia forms a deep and winding clough, which the river has worked out for itself through a plateau, which rises to the south of the valley into a considerable range called the Hochwald. This range approaches the Rhine the plateau character becomes more predominant, until the last outlying hills meet the farthest spurs of the Vosges.

Neither the Vosges nor the Hochwald are absolutely impracticable for an army; both are crossed by several good high roads, but neither are of that class of ground where armies of from 200,000 to 300,000 men could operate with advantage. The country between the two, however, forms a kind of broad gap, twenty-five to thirty miles in width, undulated ground, traversed by numerous roads in all directions, and offering every facility to the movements of large armies. Moreover, the road from Metz to Mayence goes through this gap, and Mayence is the first important point on which the French will probably move.

Here, then, we have the line of operations prescribed by nature. In case of a German invasion of France, both routes being prepared, the first great encounter must take place in the corner of Lorraine east of the Moselle and north of the railway from Nancy to Strasburg; so, with a French army advancing from the positions where it concentrated last week, the first important action will take place somewhere in this gap, beyond it under the walls of Mayence.

The French army was thus concentrated:—Three corps (the 3rd, 4th, and 5th) in a first line at Thionville, St. Avold, and Bitche; two corps (the 1st and 2nd) in second line at Strasburg and Metz; and as a reserve the Guard at Nancy and the 6th corps at Chalons. During the last week the second line was brought forward into the intervals of the first, the Guard was moved to Metz, Strasburg was abandoned to the mobile guard. Thus the whole body of the French forces was concentrated between Thionville and Bitche, that is, facing the entrance of the gap between the mountains. The natural conclusion from these premises was that they intend marching into it, and this has been so far confirmed by the attack of Saarbruck.

The plan of campaign of the Prussians also begins to emerge from the dark. It will be recollected that, although immense transports of troops have taken place on the right bank of the Rhine, from the east towards the west and southwest, very little was heard of concentrations in the immediate vicinity of the menaced frontier. The fortresses received strong reinforcements from the nearest troops. At Saarbrucken, 500 men of the 40th Infantry and three squadrons of the 7th Lancers (both 8th corps) skirmished with the enemy; Bavarian chasseurs and Baden dragoons continued the line of outposts to the Rhine. But no large masses of troops appear to have been placed immediately in rear of this certain formed by a few light troops. Artillery had never been mentioned in any of the skirmishes. Trèves was quite empty of troops. On the other hand, we heard of large masses on the Belgian frontier; of 30,000 cavalry about Cologne (where the whole country on the left bank of the Rhine, to near Aix la Chapelle, abounds in forage); of 70,000 men before Mayence. All this seemed strange; it looked like an almost culpable distribution of troops, contrasted with the close concentration of the French within a couple of hours' march of the frontier. All at once, a few indications dropped in from different quarters which seem to dispel the mystery.

We find there are now at least three army corps, or about 100,000 men, thrown on the line of the Saar. Two of these are the 7th and 8th, both forming part of the Army of the North under General Steinmetz (7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th corps). We may pretty safely assume that the whole of this army is by this time concentrated between Saarburg and Saarbrucken. If the 30,000 cavalry (more or less) were really in the neighbourhood of Cologne, they too must have marched across the Eifel and the Moselle towards the Saar. The whole of these dispositions would indicate that the main attack of the Germans will be made with their right wing, through the space between Metz and Saarlouis, towards the upper Nied valley. If the reserve cavalry *has* gone that way, this becomes a certainty.

This plan presupposes the concentration of the whole German army between the Vosges and the Moselle. The Army of the Centre (Prince Frederick Charles, with the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 12th corps) would have to take up a position either adjoining the left flank of Steinmetz or behind him as a reserve. The Army of the South (the Crown Prince, with the 5th corps, the Guards, and the South Germans) would form the left wing, somewhere about Zweibrücken. As to where all these troops are, and how they are to be transported to their positions, we know nothing. We only know that the 3rd army corps began passing through Cologne southwards by the railway on the *left* bank of the Rhine. But we may assume that the same hand which framed the dispositions has provided for 150,000 men were rapidly concentrated on the Saar from distant and apparently divergent points, will also have traced similar converging lines of march for the rest of the army.

This is, indeed, a bold plan, and is likely to prove as effective as any that could be devised. It is intended for a battle in which the German left, from Zweibrücken to near Saarlouis, maintain a purely defensive fight; while their right, advancing from Saarlouis and west of it, supported by the full reserves, attack the enemy in force and cut his communications with Metz by a flank movement of the whole of the reserve cavalry.

The Germans, having their communication with Coblenz and Cologne perfectly safe, can afford to risk a defeat in this position; such a defeat would not be nearly so disastrous in its consequences to them. Still it is a daring plan. It would be extremely difficult to get a defeated army, especially the right wing, safe across the defiles of the Moselle and its tributaries. Many prisoners and a great portion of the artillery would undoubtedly be lost, and the reforming of the army under shelter of the Rhine fortress would take a long time. It would be folly to adopt such a plan unless General Moltke were perfectly certain to have such overwhelming strength at his command that victory was almost undoubted, and, moreover, unless he knew that the French were not in a position to fall upon his troops while still converging from all sides to the position selected for the first battle. Whether this is really the case we shall probably know very soon.—*Pall Mall Budget*, August 5.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
634 Dirigo, Staples—The Captain.
630 Fleetwood, Boglo—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1348 Teresa, Blackstock—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

Havre and London.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

London via Canal.

1572 Priam (s), Barthen—Peel, Cassels & Co

For Overland Route.

3113 Hindoostan (s), Rennoldson, Mails 31st August.

For Rangoon.

654 John Peacock, Finlay—Wallace & Co.

For Sydney.

2380 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.

For Calcutta.

1411 Africa, Poe—Finlay, Clark & Co.
561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody.
999 Beechin Castle, Kerr—The Captain
1659 Dacca (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
605 Fattay Salam—Nacoda.
860 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Mauritius.

523 Scaag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

For Hongkong.

1574 Ellora (s), Hecor.

For Tuticorin.

808 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain.

For Moulmein.

1439 Underwriter, Wayman—Cursetjee Muncherjee.

For Zanzibar.

550 Dumont, Dunville—Broyer.

Country Trading Steamers.

260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
240 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
397 Kotah (s), Colliver.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
690 Mula (s), Coates—Essa Calile.
360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
460 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

Country Traders.

284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.
605 Fattay Salam, Nacoda.
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
Sallamuttee, Nacoda.

P. & O. Steamer.

2010 Columbian (s), Stenart.
1538 Emeu (s), Perrins.
1999 Golconda (s), Coleman.

Royal Navy.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells.
H. M. Teaser (s), Blomfield.

Government Transports.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curmo.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

Bombay Marine.

Dalhousie (s), Campbell.
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Hugh Rose (s).
Lord Elphinstone (s).
May Frere (s), Warner.
Sir John Lawrence, (s), Barrow.

NOT FIXED.

Wooden Ships.

730 Caldera, Maxted—Blackwell & Co.
1054 Crusader, Kilvett—Stenhouse & Co.
1 53 East, Callender—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.
814 Flora, Shearer—Coupland & Co.
989 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co.
484 Moorhill, Stirling—The Captain.
1158 Palm Tree, Capper—The L. A. & A. Co.
1152 Roumania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
941 Robin Hood, Winsborrow—The L. A. and A. Co.

Iron Ships.

1045 Beaumaris Castle, Robertson—Blackwell & Co.
841 Florence, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1341 Mauritius (s), Corry—Robinson & Co.
1292 Trowbridge, Reynolds—W. Nicol & Co.

Foreign Ships.

516 Byzantin (s), Candolle—Kunkler, Proiswerck & Co.
946 Lizzie Williams, Henry—The Captain.
507 Mars, Platts—G. F. Henry.
846 Olivia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co.
568 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
960 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Captain.

Testamentary Capacity.—An American law newspaper reports a probate case in which a great number of witnesses were called to say that a testator incapable of making a will. The Court observed:—The witnesses for contestants had very curious notions as to what constitutes testamentary capacity. One says he was spiritually blind; another that he was disconnected in conversation, and, as an instance, says, that "he would talk about what people ought to do, and then never do it himself;" another that "what was strange in his conversation was selling his property, was the enormous price he asked for it . . . eight hundred dollars an acre; another that he would fly from one thing to another not connected with it. G. W. Scattergood says, he would talk strangely, sometimes he would say, "I had seven and a-half acres, sometimes seven and three-quarter acres, and sometimes seven and-a-quarter acres." Peter Castor says, that his "idea is, that a man incapable of doing business is incapable of making a will." The case is surely reported with the best note—*Testamentary capacity is not to be determined by the notions or ideas of witnesses*.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been attained until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of cocoa-nibs, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

"Berkeley, September 1839.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

Job Printing in all its Branches.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding, Estimates awarded on application to the Manager.
Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

BANKS.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay Branch.
London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

Money Remitted
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On London, Scotland, | On Ireland, Paris,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australasian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

Interest allowed on current deposit accounts
At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

Interest allowed on fixed deposits.
When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—Paris.
Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. | The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

Agra Bank (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

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London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edin urgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India and China.
Calcutta | Agra. | Karrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/10 7/8 "
2 do. 1/10 3/4 "
2 do. 1/10 5/8 "
1 do.